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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/760,491	01/21/2004	Hidehori Maeda	040013	2924
23850 7590 04/22/2008 KRATZ, QUINTOS & HANSON, LLP 1420 K Street, N.W. Suite 400 WASHINGTON, DC 20005			EXAMINER ABDI, AMARA	
			ART UNIT 2624	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/760,491

Applicant(s)

MAEDA, HIDENORI

Examiner

Amara Abdi

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03/24/2008.
2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5, 21, 30, 41-45 and 48-53 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) 6-20, 22-29, 31-40, 46, 47 and 54-64 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5, 21, 30, 41-45 and 48-53 is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 21 January 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 02/01/2008
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. Applicant's response to the last office action, filed March 24th, 2008 has been entered and made of record.
2. In view of the Applicant amendments, the rejection of claims 48-50 under 35 U.S.C § 101 is expressly withdrawn.
3. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-5, 21, 30, 41-45, 48-53 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Remarks

4. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 51-53 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

(a) The Applicant argues that claims 51-53 are directed to statutory subject matter. Claims 51-53 set forth "a recording medium storing a map information processing program in a manner readable by a computing section " in combination with other features.

However, in response to the applicant's arguments, the examiner disagrees, because the recording medium is broad. That is, the scope of the present claimed (recording medium) can range from paper on which the program is written, to a program simply contemplated and memorized by a person. The applicant does not specify any details to show that the recording medium is a computer medium. Claims 51-53 (a recording medium storing a map information processing program in a manner readable by a computing section, the program executing a map information processing method

by a computing section ...) defines a recording medium embodying functional descriptive material. However, the claim does not define a computer-readable medium or memory and is thus non-statutory for that reason (i.e., "when functional descriptive material is recorded on some computer-readable medium it becomes structurally and functionally interrelated to the medium and will be statutory in most cases since use of technology permits the function of the descriptive material to be realized"- Guidelines Annex IV). That is, the scope of the present claimed (recording medium) can range from paper on which the program is written, to a program simply contemplated and memorized by a person. The examiner suggests amending the claim to embody the program on "computer-readable medium" or equivalent in order to make the claim statutory. Any amendment to the claim should be commensurate with its corresponding disclosure.

(b) The Applicant argues that Nakano fails to expressly or inherently describe the "The matching data further including a flag information that shows with one-bit a relation of the point information with other point information according to the determination whether the represented points are identical or not and represents the road arrangement; and a correction section that recognize of the relation of the point information with the other point information having the same coordinates information based on the flag information of the point information to recognize the road arrangement".

However, in response to the applicant's arguments, Nakano et al. does teach

cartographic information providing system for carrying out map display. To lint the Nakano et al. and Ichikawa references for an understandable rational, the examiner is introducing the prior art reference Ichikawa (US 6,351,707). Ichikawa teaches a navigation system and method for calculating a guide route, where using the flag information the relation of the point information with other point information according to the determination whether the represented points are identical or not and represents the road arrangement (column 5, line 11-16), and recognizing the relation of the point information with the other point information having the same coordinates information based on the flag information of the point information to recognize the road arrangement (column 7, line 36-45). (The "one-bit" has not been given any weight in the claim, since it is considered as a new matter. (See the rejection under 35 U.S.C 112, First paragraph).

All of the elements are known in references of Nakano et al. and Ichikawa. The only difference is the combination of the flag information and the recognizing of the relation of the point information with the other point information having the same coordinates information based on the flag information of the point information to recognize the road arrangement with the system for carrying out map display.

In addition the KSR, states: *"All the claimed elements were known in the prior art and one skilled in the art could have combined the elements as claimed by known methods with no change in their respective functions, and the combination would have yielded predictable results to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention"*

Thus, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to

use the flag information and the recognizing of the relation of the point information with the other point information having the same coordinates information based on the flag information of the point information to recognize the road arrangement with the system for carrying out map display as though by Ichikawa in the system for carrying out map display as shown by Nakano, since the flag information could be used in the system for carrying out map display to achieve the predictable results of providing a navigation system that is able to make a correct calculation of the cost while searching or guiding a route (column 2, line 8-11).

Therefore, claims 1-5, 21, 41, 42, and 43 are still not in condition for allowance.

(c) The Applicant argues that Nakano fails to expressly or inherently describes "correcting the current position information so that the current position based on the acquired current position information is on a road represented by a point information and a segment information of a matching data including the plurality of point information that has a coordinates information and a unique point information and represents predetermined points and a segment information that has a unique segment information and connects the pair of point information. The examiner disagrees, because Nakano clearly describes the correcting the current position information so that the current position based on the acquired current position information is on a road represented by a point information and a segment information (column 11, line 45-47) of a matching data including the plurality of point information that has a coordinates information and a unique point information and represents predetermined points and a segment

information that has a unique segment information and connects the pair of point information (column 11, line 44-47).

Therefore, claims 48, and 51 are still not in condition for allowance.

(d) The Applicant argues that Nakano fails to expressly or inherently describes "correcting the current position information at the server unit so that the current position is on a road represented by a point information and a segment information of a matching data of the map information including the plurality of point information that has a coordinates information and a unique point information and represents predetermined points and a segment information that has a unique segment information and connects the pair of point information. The examiner disagrees, because Nakano clearly describes the correcting the current position information at the server unit so that the current position is on a road represented by a point information and a segment information (column 11, line 45-47) of a matching data of the map information including the plurality of point information that has a coordinates information and a unique point information and represents predetermined points and a segment information that has a unique segment information and connects the pair of point information (column 11, line 44-47).

Therefore, claims 49 and 52 are still not in condition for allowance.

(e) The Applicant argues that Nakano fails to expressly or inherently describes "acquiring a matching data of the map information including a plurality of point

information that has a coordinates information and a unique point information and represents predetermined points, and a segment information that has a unique segment information and connects the pair of point information, and representing a road with the point information and the segment information at the terminal unit from the server unit over the network. The examiner disagrees, because Nakano clearly describes the acquiring a matching data (column 11, line 44-45) of the map information including a plurality of point information that has a coordinates information and a unique point information and represents predetermined points (column 16, line 10-11), and a segment information that has a unique segment information and connects the pair of point information (column 13, line 17), (the links are read as segment information), and representing a road with the point information and the segment information (column 13, line 15-18),(the connection among the links and nodes is read as the road with a point and segment information), at the terminal unit from the server unit over the network (column 11, line 45-47).

Therefore, claims 50 and 53 are still not in condition for allowance.

Specification

5. The specification is objected to because it does not contain the limitation "one-bit" that was added in the amended claim 1.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

6. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

7. Claims 1-5 and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. The amended claims 1 and 30, recite limitation of "one-bit". There is no support for this limitation in the specification. Therefore, the "one-bit" is considered as a new matter.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

8. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

9. The claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. Claims 51-53 are rejected. "A recording medium storing a map information processing program" can range from paper on which the program is written, to a program simply contemplated and memorized by a person. The applicant is urged to change the "recording medium storing a map information processing program" into "a computer readable medium storing a map information processing program" in order to be statutory subject matter.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

10. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

11. Claim 30 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Ichikawa (US 6,351,707).

Ichikawa discloses an image information processing system (column 2, line 17-22), comprising:

a map information acquiring section that acquires at least a point information out of a map information from a recording medium that stores the map information (column 8, line 6-7) including a plurality of point information that has a coordinates information and a unique point information and represents predetermined points (column 4, line 30-32), and a segment information that has a unique segment information and connects the pair of point information (column 4, line 55-58), (the segment information is read as link), and representing a road with the point information and the segment information (column 4, line 30-32, and line 55-57), the point information further having a flag information that shows a relation of the point information with other point information according to the determination whether the represented points are identical or not and represents the road arrangement (column 5, line 11-16); and

a coordinates matching section that recognizes the relation of the point information with other point information based on the flag information of the point

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information acquired by the map information acquiring section and recognizes the road arrangement (column 7, line 36-45),

the system, further comprising:

a terminal unit that acquires the road arrangement recognized by the map information processing device over a network (column 8, line 6-10).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

12. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

13. Claims 1-5, 21, 41-45, and 48-53 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nakano et al. (US 6,430,499) in view of Ichikawa (US 6,351,707).

(1) Regarding claim 1:

Nakano et al. disclose a cartographic information providing system for carrying out map display (column 1, line 10-11), comprising:

a current position information acquiring section that acquires a current position information for the current position (column 11, line 41-43, and line 47-48);

a matching data acquiring section that acquires a matching data including a plurality of point information that has a coordinates information and a unique point information and represents predetermined points, and a segment information that has a unique segment information and connects the pair of point information, and

representing a road with the point information and the segment information (column 11, line 44-47), (it is read that the road network data includes a point information and segment information);

a correction section that corrects the current position information so that the current position is on the road represented by the point information and the segment information of the matching data (column 11, line 45-47); and

a display controller that displays the road based on the point information and the segment information of the matching data on the display and overlays the current position corrected by the correction section onto the displayed road on the display (column 12, line 11-13), (the display controller is read as the display device).

Nakano et al. do not explicitly mention the flag information that shows with one-bit a relation of the point information with other point information according to the determination whether the represented points are identical or not and represents the road arrangement; and the recognizing of the relation of the point information with the other point information having the same coordinates information based on the flag information of the point information to recognize the road arrangement.

Ichikawa, in analogous environment, teaches a navigation system and method for calculating a guide route, where using the flag information the relation of the point information with other point information according to the determination whether the represented points are identical or not and represents the road arrangement (column 5, line 11-16), and recognizing the relation of the point information with the other point information having the same coordinates information based on the flag information of

the point information to recognize the road arrangement (column 7, line 36-45). (The one-bit has not been given any weight in the claim, since it is considered as a new matter. (See the rejection under 35 U.S.C 112, First paragraph).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the system of Ichikawa, where using the flag information, in the system of Nakano et al. in order to provide a navigation system that is able to make a correct calculation of the cost while searching or guiding a route (column 2, line 8-11).

(2) Regarding claim 2:

Nakano et al. further disclose a map information processing device (column 1, line 10-11), (the map information is read as cartographic information), comprising:

a display data acquiring section that acquires a display data including an element data for an element constituting a map of a predetermined area corresponding to the matching data (column 12, line 10-13),

wherein the display controller(column 17, line 53-55), (the display controller is read as the remote controller) displays an element of the map excluding the road displayed based on a road information based on the display data (column 12, line 56-60), (the excluding of the road network is read as the same concept as the excluding of the road displayed based on a road information).

(3) Regarding claim 3:

Nakano et al. further disclose a map information-processing device (column 1, line 10-11), wherein the matching data has a plurality of matching mesh information

divided into predetermined areas (column 13, line 11-17), (it is read that the nodes and links constructing meshes),

wherein the display data has a plurality of display mesh information divided into predetermined areas (column 13, line 48-50), (the displaying of nodes and links in the link table is read as the same concept as the displaying of plurality of display mesh information), and

wherein the display controller (column 17, line 53-55), (the display controller is read as the remote controller) displays the current position overlaid onto the map based on the matching mesh information including the point information and the segment information (column 12, line 10-13), each of which generates the road information representing the road on which the corrected current position is overlaid on the display (column 11, line 45-47), and displays the map for areas other than the areas represented by the matching mesh information based on the display mesh information (column 13, line 48-50).

(4) Regarding claim 4:

Nakano et al. further disclose a map information-processing device (column 1, line 10-11), wherein the matching data has a line block information including an information for the road arrangement associated with the plurality of the segment information that represent one road (column 16, line 5-11), (the line block is read as the route guidance from the starting point to the destination), and

wherein the display controller (column 17, line 53-55), (the display controller is read as the remote controller) uses the information for the road arrangement in the line

block information to display the road and displays the map on the display(column 13, line 48-50, and column 16, line 5-11).

(5) Regarding claim 5:

Nakano et al. further disclose a map information-processing device (column 1, line 10-11), wherein the display controller generates a polyline connecting the point information (column 16, line 10-11), (the plurality of route guidance from the starting point to the destination is read as polyline connection), and displays the road based on the polyline on the display (column 12, line 10-13).

(6) Regarding claim 21:

Nakano et al. further disclose a map information-processing system (column 1, line 10-11), comprising:

a terminal unit including a display for displaying a current position overlaid onto a map (column 12, line 11-13); and

a map information processing device, a map information processing device being connected to the terminal unit over a network in a manner capable of sending/receiving various information (Fig.10, column 21, line 65-67, and column 22, line 30-45).

the device, comprising:

a current position information acquiring section that acquires a current position information for the current position (column 11, line 41-43, and line 47-48);

a matching data acquiring section that acquires a matching data including a plurality of point information that has a coordinates information and a unique point information and represents predetermined points, and a segment information that has a

unique segment information and connects the pair of point information, and representing a road with the point information and the segment information (column 11, line 44-47), (it is read that the road network data includes a point information and segment information);

a correction section that corrects the current position information so that the current position is on the road represented by the point information and the segment information of the matching data (column 11, line 45-47); and

a display controller (column 17, line 53-55), (the display controller is read as the remote controller) that displays the road based on the point information and the segment information of the matching data on the display and overlays the current position corrected by the correction section onto the displayed road on the display (column 12, line 10-13), (the display controller is read as a display device).

(7) Regarding claims 41, 48, and 51:

Nakano et al. further disclose a map information-processing (column 1, line 10-11) method (column 9, line 5), and program (column 11, line 10-11), comprising:

acquiring a current position information for the current position (column 11, and line 47-48);

correcting the current position information so that the current position based on the acquired current position information is on a road represented by a point information and a segment information (column 11, line 45-47) of a matching data including the plurality of point information that has a coordinates information and a unique point information and represents predetermined points and a segment information that has a

unique segment information and connects the pair of point information (column 11, line 44-47); and

displaying the road based on the point information and the segment information on the display to display the map on the display, and overlaying the current position corrected by the correction section onto the displayed road on the display (column 11, line 45-47, and column 13, line 48-50, and column 16, line 5-11).

(8) Regarding claims 42, 49, and 52:

Nakano et al. further disclose a map information (column 1, line 10-11) processing method executed by a computing section (column 9, line 5), and program (column 11, line 10-11) for displaying a current position overlaid onto a map on a display of a terminal unit (column 11, line 41-43, and line 47-48) connected to a server unit that stores a map information (column 11, line 46-47) over a network (column 22, line 64-67) in a manner capable of sending/receiving various information (column 22, line 30-45),

the map information processing method executed by the computing section, comprising the steps of:

generating a current position information for a current position at the terminal unit (column 11, line 20, and line 47-48);

acquiring the current position information at the server unit from the terminal unit over the network (column 11, line 47-48);

correcting the current position information at the server unit so that the current position is on a road represented by a point information and a segment information

(column 11, line 45-47) of a matching data of the map information including the plurality of point information that has a coordinates information and a unique point information and represents predetermined points and a segment information that has a unique segment information and connects the pair of point information (column 11, line 44-47); and;

acquiring the corrected current position information and the matching data at the terminal unit from the server unit over the network (column 11, line 45-47); and

displaying the represented road based on the point information and the segment information of the acquired matching data on the display of the terminal unit, and overlaying the acquired and corrected current position information onto the displayed road on the display(column 11, line 45-47, and column 13, line 48-50, and column 16, line 5-11).

(9) Regarding claims 43, 50, and 53:

Nakano et al. further disclose a map information (column 11, line 29-30) processing method executed by a computing section (column 9, line 5), and program (column 11, line 10-11) for displaying a current position overlaid onto a map on a display of a terminal unit (column 11, line 41-43, and line 47-48) connected to a server unit that stores a map information (column 11, line 46-47) over a network (column 22, line 64-67) in a manner capable of sending/receiving various information (column 22, line 30-45),

the map information processing method executed by the computing section, comprising the steps of:

generating a current position information for a current position at the terminal unit(column 11, line 20, and line 47-48);

acquiring a matching data (column 11, line 44-45) of the map information including a plurality of point information that has a coordinates information and a unique point information and represents predetermined points (column 16, line 10-11), and a segment information that has a unique segment information and connects the pair of point information (column 13, line 17), (the links are read as segment information), and representing a road with the point information and the segment information (column 13, line 15-18),(the connection among the links and nodes is read as the road with a point and segment information), at the terminal unit from the server unit over the network (column 11, line 45-47);

correcting the current position information so that the current position is on the road represented by the point information and the segment information of the acquired matching data at the terminal unit (column 11, line 45-47); and

displaying the road based on the point information and the segment information of the matching data on the display and overlaying the corrected current position information onto the displayed road on the display (column 11, line 45-47, and column 13, line 48-50, and column 16, line 5-11).

(10) Regarding claim 44:

Nakano et al. further disclose a map information method (column 11, line 29-30), where the map information has the matching data (column 12, line 44-45) including the plurality of point information that has the coordinates information and the unique point

information and represents the predetermined points (column 16, line 10-11), and the segment information that has the unique segment information and connects the pair of point information (column 13, line 17), (the links are read as segment information), and representing the road with the point information and the segment information (column 13, line 15-18),(the connection among the links is read as the road with a point and segment information) and a display data including an element data for an element constituting the map of a predetermined area (column 12, line 10-13) corresponding to the matching data (column 12, line 44-45),

the map information processing method (column 11, line 29-30) executed by the computing section, comprising the steps of:

recognizing a request information for requesting the distribution of at least one of the matching data and the display data (column 20, line 12-15); and

distributing at least one of the matching data and the display data over the network based on the recognized request information (column 20, line 11-19).

(11) Regarding claim 45:

Nakano et al. further disclose a map information method (column 11, line 29-30), where the map information has the matching data (column 12, line 44-45) including the plurality of point information that has the coordinates information and the unique point information and represents the predetermined points (column 16, line 10-11), the segment information that has the unique segment information and connects the pair of point information (column 13, line 17), (the links are read as segment information, representing the road with the point information and the segment information), and

including a plurality of matching mesh information divided into predetermined areas (column 13, line 15-17), (the connection among the nodes and links is read as a plurality mesh), and a display data including an element data for an element constituting the map of a predetermined area (column 12, line 10-13) corresponding to the matching data (column 12, line 44-45),

the map information processing method (column 11, line 29-30) executed by the computing section, comprising the steps of:

acquiring a current position information for a current position (column 11, line 47-48) of the movable body and a destination information for a destination to which the movable body travels (column 16, line 48), (the movable terminals are read as movable body);

searching a travel route on which the movable body travels (column 16, line 46-48) with use of the matching data (column 11, line 44-45) based on the current position information and the destination information (column 16, line 10-11); and

distributing a matching mesh information including the point information and the segment information that represent the road corresponding to the searched travel route (column 20, line 11-16) and a display mesh information corresponding to an area other than the area represented by the matching mesh information together with information for the travel route (column 12, line 11-13) over the network (column 21, line 65-67).

Conclusion

14. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Contact Information

15. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Amara Abdi whose telephone number is (571)270-1670. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 8:00 Am to 4:00 PM E.T..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jingge Wu can be reached on (571) 272-7429. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Amara Abdi/
Examiner, Art Unit 2624

/Jingge Wu/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2624